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NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	JUN 06	EPFULL enhanced with 260,000 English abstracts
NEWS 3	JUN 06	KOREAPAT updated with 41,000 documents
NEWS 4	JUN 13	USPATFULL and USPAT2 updated with 11-character patent numbers for U.S. applications
NEWS 5	JUN 19	CAS REGISTRY includes selected substances from web-based collections
NEWS 6	JUN 25	CA/CAplus and USPAT databases updated with IPC reclassification data
NEWS 7	JUN 30	AEROSPACE enhanced with more than 1 million U.S. patent records
NEWS 8	JUN 30	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE updated with additional options to display authors and affiliated organizations
NEWS 9	JUN 30	STN on the Web enhanced with new STN AnaVist Assistant and BLAST plug-in
NEWS 10	JUN 30	STN AnaVist enhanced with database content from EPFULL
NEWS 11	JUL 28	CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
NEWS 12	JUL 28	EPFULL enhanced with additional legal status information from the epoline Register
NEWS 13	JUL 28	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 14	JUL 28	STN Viewer performance improved
NEWS 15	AUG 01	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB coverage enhanced
NEWS 16	AUG 13	CA/CAplus enhanced with printed Chemical Abstracts page images from 1967-1998
NEWS 17	AUG 15	CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008
NEWS 18	AUG 15	CAplus currency for Korean patents enhanced
NEWS 19	AUG 27	CAS definition of basic patents expanded to ensure comprehensive access to substance and sequence information
NEWS 20	SEP 18	Support for STN Express, Versions 6.01 and earlier, to be discontinued
NEWS 21	SEP 25	CA/CAplus current-awareness alert options enhanced to accommodate supplemental CAS indexing of exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS 22	SEP 26	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX coverage of Chinese and and Korean patents enhanced
NEWS 23	SEP 29	IFICLS enhanced with new super search field
NEWS 24	SEP 29	EMBASE and EMBAL enhanced with new search and display fields

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 NEWS 25  SEP 30  CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified
                  prophetic substances identified in new Japanese-
                  language patents
 NEWS 26  OCT 07  EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000
 NEWS 27  OCT 07  Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent
                  number searching

 NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Oct 2008  (20081009/ED)

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Updated Search

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s 5-ht2c () receptor
       6822428 5
          2358 HT2C
          2352 5-HT2C
                 (5(W)HT2C)
        773603 RECEPTOR
        712402 RECEPTORS
        925448 RECEPTOR
                 (RECEPTOR OR RECEPTORS)
L1        1265 5-HT2C (W) RECEPTOR

=> s l1 or 5-HT(2C) () Receptor
MISSING OPERATOR '5-HT(2C'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l1 or 5-Hydroxytryptamine Type 2C () Receptor?
       6822428 5
         20849 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE
            71 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINES
         20874 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE
                 (HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE OR HYDROXYTRYPTAMINES)
       1971627 TYPE
        661175 TYPES
       2482685 TYPE
                 (TYPE OR TYPES)
         26004 2C
             7 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C
                 (5(W)HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE(W)TYPE(W)2C)
        925539 RECEPTOR?
             7 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C (W) RECEPTOR?
L2        1269 L1 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C (W) RECEPTOR?

=> s l2 or  5-Hydroxytryptamine Type 2C () receptor?
       6822428 5
         20849 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE
            71 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINES
         20874 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE
                 (HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE OR HYDROXYTRYPTAMINES)
       1971627 TYPE
        661175 TYPES
       2482685 TYPE
                 (TYPE OR TYPES)
         26004 2C
             7 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C
                 (5(W)HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE(W)TYPE(W)2C)
        925539 RECEPTOR?
             7 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C (W) RECEPTOR?
L3        1269 L2 OR  5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C (W) RECEPTOR?

=> s l3 or Serotonin 2C () receptor?
         75832 SEROTONIN
            53 SEROTONINS
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Updated Search

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         75837 SEROTONIN
                 (SEROTONIN OR SEROTONINS)
         26004 2C
           142 SEROTONIN 2C
                 (SEROTONIN(W)2C)
        925539 RECEPTOR?
           113 SEROTONIN 2C (W) RECEPTOR?
L4        1335 L3 OR SEROTONIN 2C (W) RECEPTOR?

=> s l4 and anxiety
         20234 ANXIETY
            53 ANXIETIES
         20273 ANXIETY
                 (ANXIETY OR ANXIETIES)
L5         183 L4 AND ANXIETY

=> s l5 and review/dt
       2193525 REVIEW/DT
L6           18 L5 AND REVIEW/DT

=> s l6 and pd < february 2002
      22671749 PD < FEBRUARY 2002
                 (PD<20020200)
L7            8 L6 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002

=> d l7, ibib abs hitstr, 1-8

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 8  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:885630  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:46097
TITLE:                    The identification of selective 5-
                          HT2C receptor antagonists: a new
                          approach to the treatment of depression and
                          anxiety
AUTHOR(S):                Bromidge, Steven M.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         GlaxoSmithKline, Verona, Italy
SOURCE:                   Medicinal Chemistry (2nd Edition) (2002),
                          382-396.  Editor(s): King, Frank D.  Royal Society of
                          Chemistry: Cambridge, UK.
                          CODEN: 69DHE9; ISBN: 0-85404-631-3
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   A review on the rationale for 5-HT2C antagonists in depression and a case
     history summarizing efforts made at Smith-Kline in this area in relation
     to drug discovery and development.
REFERENCE COUNT:          17    THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7   ANSWER 2 OF 8  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:160737  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          135:161938
TITLE:                    Drug mechanisms in anxiety
AUTHOR(S):                Bourin, Michel; Hascoet, Martine
CORPORATE SOURCE:         JE 2029 Neurobiologie de l'Anxiete et de la Depression
                          Faculte de Medecine, Nantes, 44035, Fr.
SOURCE:                   Current Opinion in Investigational Drugs (PharmaPress
```

Updated Search

Ltd.) (2001), 2(2), 259-265
CODEN: COIDAZ
PUBLISHER: PharmaPress Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 59 refs. The most common and successful therapy for the majority of patients suffering from anxiety is treatment with benzodiazepines (BZDs). The problem of drug-induced dependency following treatment with these drugs may be avoided by developing more selective and specific BZD compds., such as 2,3-substituted BZDs. Alternative approaches to the treatment of anxiety include the following: (i) antidepressants such as the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), which are active in treating most anxiety disorders, including GAD; (ii) metabotropic glutamate (mGluR2) receptor agonists, which neg. modulate glutamate neurotransmission, and CRF antagonists, which have been proposed to exhibit anxiolytic properties; (iii) 5-HT1A receptor agonists which have demonstrated anxiolytic effects in clin. studies, although preclin. studies have reported weak or variable effects; (iv) 5-HT moduline antagonists, as well as 5-HT2C receptor antagonists, which may have anxiolytic properties; and, finally, (v) other approaches which are under investigation, including CCK2 antagonists.
REFERENCE COUNT: 59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:716744 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:25029
TITLE: SB 242084: a selective 5-HT2C receptor antagonist
AUTHOR(S): Di Matteo, Vincenzo; Di Giovanni, Giuseppe; Esposito, Ennio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri," Consorzio "Mario Negri" Sud, Santa Maria Imbaro, Chieti, 66030, Italy
SOURCE: CNS Drug Reviews (2000), 6(3), 195-205
CODEN: CDREFB; ISSN: 1080-563X
PUBLISHER: Neva Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 48 refs. SB 242084 is the most potent and selective 5-HT2C receptor antagonist thus far available. Thus, SB 242084 has high affinity for the cloned human 5-HT2C receptor with a pKi of 9.0, a much lower affinity for the human cloned 5-HT2B (pKi 7.0) and 5-HT2A (pKi 6.8) receptors, and low affinity for other 5-HT, dopamine, and adrenergic receptors. In the 5-HT-stimulated PI hydrolysis model of 5-HT2C receptor function, SB 242084 was found to be a competitive antagonist with a pKB of 9.3. A series of in vivo studies have shown that SB 242084 is a very effective antagonist of behavioral responses mediated by 5-HT2C receptors such as penile erections, and the hypophagic and hypolocomotor effect of mCPP in rats. In addition, this compound has anxiolytic-like properties. Moreover, SB 242084 increases the basal activity of dopaminergic neurons in the VTA and the in vivo DA release in the nucleus accumbens, and it is capable of blocking the inhibitory effects of mCPP and RO 60-0175 on mesolimbic dopaminergic

activity. These data are consistent with the evidence that 5-HT2C receptors exert an inhibitory control upon the mesolimbic dopaminergic system. Taken together, the available data on SB 242084 might have implication for the possible use of this compound in the treatment of anxiety, depression, and the neg. symptoms of schizophrenia.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:811947 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:259947
TITLE: A role for 5-HT2C receptor antagonists in the treatment of Parkinson's disease?
AUTHOR(S): Fox, Susan H.; Brotchie, Jonathan M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurology, Walton Centre for Neurology and Neurosurgery, Liverpool, L9 7LJ, UK
SOURCE: Drug News & Perspectives (1999), 12(8), 477-483
CODEN: DNPEED; ISSN: 0214-0934
PUBLISHER: Prous Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 81 refs. In recent years, there has been great interest in the application of novel 5-HT2C receptor antagonists to the treatment of disorders such as anxiety, depression and migraine. In this article the authors discuss the potential application of these agents to Parkinson's disease. Current treatments for Parkinson's disease rely on dopamine replacement given as the dopamine precursor levodopa or as directly acting dopamine receptor agonists. Unfortunately, long-term treatment generally results in disabling side effects. However, alternative, nondopaminergic approaches to Parkinson's disease are theor. possible. The neural mechanisms underlying parkinsonian symptoms involve not only reduced dopaminergic neurotransmission, but also overactivity of the output regions of the basal ganglia, the substantia nigra pars reticulata (SNR) and medial globus pallidus. 5-HT2C receptors are present in high concns. in these output regions, where they exert an excitatory influence. There is an increase in 5-HT2C receptor binding in the SNR in Parkinson's disease compared to age-matched controls. Furthermore, enhanced 5-HT2C receptor-mediated transmission within the output regions of the basal ganglia in parkinsonism appears to contribute to the overactivity of the basal ganglia output regions. Blockade of overactive 5-HT2C receptor-mediated activity with selective 5-HT2C receptor antagonists can potentiate the antiparkinsonian action of dopamine receptor agonists. Thus, selective 5-HT2C receptor antagonists may be useful in reducing our reliance upon dopaminergic replacement therapy in the treatment of Parkinson's disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 81 THERE ARE 81 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:659947 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:23417

10501317

TITLE: The role of 5-HT2C receptors in affective disorders
AUTHOR(S): Jenck, F.; Bos, M.; Wichmann, J.; Stadler, H.; Martin, J. R.; Moreau, J. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ROCHE Pharma Division, ROCHE Pharma Division, Preclinical CNS Research, Basel, CH 4070, Switz.
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs (1998), 7(10), 1587-1599
CODEN: EOIDER; ISSN: 1354-3784
PUBLISHER: Ashley Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 97 refs. 5-HT2C receptors are predominantly localized in the brain and their dysregulation may contribute to particular symptoms of anxiety and depression. The marked affinity of several clin. established psychotropic agents sites (e.g., tricyclic antidepressants, clozapine, fluoxetine) for 5-HT2C receptor has generated interest in the therapeutic potential of selective, high affinity 5-HT2C receptor ligands. Like the selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor (SSRI) fluoxetine, high affinity selective agonists such as Ro 60-0175 and Ro 60-0332 have potent in vivo activity in animal models suggestive of therapeutic action against depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and panic disorders. In contrast, 5-HT2C receptor antagonists such as SB-200646A or SB-221284 show signs of anxiolytic-like activity in tests for conditioned and phobic-like anxiety in rodents whereas they are inactive in tests indicative of antidepressant, anti-OCD and anti-panic activity. These results are consistent with an important hypothesis proposing that 5-HT has a complex, dual action on the neural mechanism of anxiety by either facilitating or inhibiting different kinds of anxiety in different brain regions. They also suggest that 5-HT2C receptor subtypes play an important role in the therapeutic properties of SSRIs. Certain 5-HT2C receptor antagonists may possess neg. efficacy at 5-HT2C receptors and, as inverse agonists, may control constitutive receptor activity possibly characterizing some psychopathol. states. Receptor variants exist in the human population and indicate possible assocns. between somatic mutations in the 5-HT2C receptor and psychopathol. or response to drug treatment. Selective 5-HT2C receptor ligands may offer innovative and improved therapeutic opportunities for the biol. treatment of specific aspects of psychiatric syndromes.
REFERENCE COUNT: 97 THERE ARE 97 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:520111 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:185966
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:34563a,34566a
TITLE: Variability in the effects of 5-HT-related compounds in experimental models of anxiety: Evidence for multiple mechanisms of 5-HT in anxiety or never ending story?
AUTHOR(S): Griebel, Guy
CORPORATE SOURCE: CNS Research Department, Bagneux, 92220, Fr.

Updated Search

10501317

SOURCE: Polish Journal of Pharmacology (1996), 48(2), 129-136
CODEN: PJPAE3; ISSN: 1230-6002
PUBLISHER: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Pharmacology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review, with 40 refs., on different 5-HT mechanisms, mediated by different receptor subtypes, involved in the genesis of anxiety. Although numerous results are in line with the classic 5-HT hypothesis of anxiety, suggesting that decreased anxiety is related to decreased activity in central 5-HT neurons and vice versa, paradoxical drug effects have often been found. In fact, an overview of the behavioral data arising from the vast literature indicates that conditioned procedures as well as more ethol.-based tests are equal in revealing anxiolytic-like effects of drugs targeting 5-HT1A, 5-HT2A or 5-HT2C receptor subtypes. Furthermore, results obtained in ethol.-based animal models of anxiety with drugs stimulating 5-HT transmission are most consistent with the classic 5-HT hypothesis of anxiety in that they showed an increase in animals' emotional reactivity. Finally, anxiolytic-like effects of 5-HT3 receptor antagonists are in great part revealed by models based on spontaneous behaviors.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:88610 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:193049
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:35379a
TITLE: Structural search for psychopharmaceuticals
AUTHOR(S): Verdonk, Marcel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Utrecht, Neth.
SOURCE: Chemisch Magazine (Rijswijk, Netherlands) (1995), (12), 536
CODEN: CMAGDR; ISSN: 0167-2746
PUBLISHER: Stam Tijdschriften bv
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Dutch
AB A review with no refs. of structural studies of the interaction of the serotonin 5-HT2C receptor and its pharmacol. active ligands, which resulted in development of a pharmacophore and a receptor model for design of drugs for treatment of depression, anxiety disorders, and schizophrenia.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:504477 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:255269
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:46265a,46268a
TITLE: 5-Hydroxytryptamine-interacting drugs in animal models of anxiety disorders: more than 30 years of research
AUTHOR(S): Griebel, Guy
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire Psychophysiologie, Strasbourg, 67000, Fr.
SOURCE: Pharmacology & Therapeutics (1995), 65(3), 319-95
CODEN: PHTHDT; ISSN: 0163-7258
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

Updated Search

10501317

LANGUAGE: English
AB An overview with ≈ 500 refs. of the behavioral data arising from the vast literature concerning the involvement of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) neurotransmission in the regulation of anxiety is presented. More than 1300 expts. were carried out in this area and they provide evidence that: (1) results obtained in ethol. based animal models of anxiety with drugs stimulating 5-HT transmission are most consistent with the classic 5-HT hypothesis of anxiety in that they show an increase in animals' emotional reactivity; (2) no category of anti-anxiety models are selectively sensitive to the anxiolytic-like effects of drugs targetting 5-HT1A or 5-HT2A or 5 -HT2C receptor subtypes; (3) anxiolytic-like effects of 5-HT3 receptor antagonists, in the great part, are revealed by models based on spontaneous behaviors. Taken together, these observations lead to the conclusion that different 5-HT mechanisms, mediated by different receptor subtypes, are involved in the genesis of anxiety.

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:19:36 ON 10 OCT 2008
L1 1265 S 5-HT2C () RECEPTOR
L2 1269 S L1 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C () RECEPTOR?
L3 1269 S L2 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C () RECEPTOR?
L4 1335 S L3 OR SEROTONIN 2C () RECEPTOR?
L5 183 S L4 AND ANXIETY
L6 18 S L5 AND REVIEW/DT
L7 8 S L6 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002

=> s l4 and depression?
96439 DEPRESSION?
L8 182 L4 AND DEPRESSION?

=> s l8 and review/dt
2193525 REVIEW/DT
L9 38 L8 AND REVIEW/DT

=> s l9 and pd < february 2002
22671749 PD < FEBRUARY 2002
(PD<20020200)
L10 12 L9 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002

=> s l10 not l7
L11 7 L10 NOT L7

=> d l11, ibib abs, 1-7

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:601641 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:231144
TITLE: Therapeutic and adverse actions of serotonin transporter substrates
AUTHOR(S): Rothman, Richard B.; Baumann, Michael H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research

Updated Search

Program, Clinical Psychopharmacology Section, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, 21224, USA
SOURCE: Pharmacology & Therapeutics (2002), 95(1), 73-88
CODEN: PHTHDT; ISSN: 0163-7258
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. A variety of drugs release serotonin (5-HT, 5-hydroxytryptamine) from neurons by acting as substrates for 5-HT transporter (SERT) proteins. This review summarizes the neurochem., therapeutic, and adverse actions of substrate-type 5-HT-releasing agents. The appetite suppressant (±)-fenfluramine is composed of (+) and (-) isomers, which are N-de-ethylated in the liver to yield the metabolites (+)- and (-)-norfenfluramine. Fenfluramines and norfenfluramines are potent 5-HT releasers. (±)-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine ((±)-MDMA, "ecstasy") and m-chlorophenylpiperazine (mCPP) are substrate-type 5-HT releasers. Fenfluramines, (±)-MDMA, and mCPP release neuronal 5-HT by a common non-exocytotic diffusion-exchange mechanism involving SERTs. (+)-Norfenfluramine is a potent 5-HT2B and 5-HT2C receptor agonist. The former activity may increase the risk of valvular heart disease, whereas the latter activity is implicated in the anorexic effect of systemic fenfluramine. Appetite suppressants that increase the risk for developing primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH) are all SERT substrates, but these drugs vary considerably in their propensity to increase this risk. For example, fenfluramine and aminorex are clearly linked to the occurrence of PPH, whereas other anorectics are not. Similarly, some SERT substrates deplete brain tissue 5-HT in animals (e.g., fenfluramine), while others do not (e.g., mCPP). In addition to the established indication of obesity, 5-HT releasers may help treat psychiatric disorders, such as drug and alc. dependence, depression, and premenstrual syndrome. Viewed collectively, we believe new medications can be developed that selectively release 5-HT without increasing the risk for adverse effects of valvular heart disease, PPH, and neurotoxicity. Such agents may be useful for treating a variety of psychiatric disorders.
REFERENCE COUNT: 183 THERE ARE 183 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:184298 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:194806
TITLE: Serotonin releasing agents. Neurochemical, therapeutic and adverse effects
AUTHOR(S): Rothman, Richard B.; Baumann, Michael H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research Program, Clinical Psychopharmacology Section, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, 21224, USA
SOURCE: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior (2002), 71(4), 825-836
CODEN: PBBHAU; ISSN: 0091-3057
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. This review summarizes the neurochem., therapeutic and adverse

effects of serotonin (5-HT) releasing agents. The 5-HT releaser (±)-fenfluramine is composed of two stereoisomers, (+)-fenfluramine and (-)-fenfluramine, which are N-de-ethylated to yield the metabolites, (+)-norfenfluramine and (-)-norfenfluramine. Fenfluramines and norfenfluramines are 5-HT transporter substrates and potent 5-HT releasers. Other 5-HT releasing agents include m-chlorophenylpiperazine (mCPP), a major metabolite of the antidepressant drug trazodone. Findings from in vitro and in vivo studies support the hypothesis that fenfluramines and mCPP release neuronal 5-HT via a non-exocytotic carrier-mediated exchange mechanism involving 5-HT transporters. (+)-Norfenfluramine is a potent 5-HT2B and 5-HT2C receptor agonist. The former activity may increase the risk of developing valvular heart disease (VHD), whereas the latter activity is implicated in the anorectic effect of systemic fenfluramine. Anorectic agents that increase the risk of developing primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH) share the common property of being 5-HT transporter substrates. However, these drugs vary considerably in their propensity to increase the risk of PPH. In this regard, neither trazodone nor mCPP is associated with PPH. Similarly, although some 5-HT substrates can deplete brain 5-HT (fenfluramine), others do not (mCPP). In addition to the established indication of obesity, 5-HT releasers may be helpful in treating psychiatric problems such as drug and alc. dependence, depression and premenstrual syndrome. Viewed collectively, it seems possible to develop new medications that selectively release 5-HT without the adverse effects of PPH, VHD or neurotoxicity. Such agents may have utility in treating a variety of psychiatric disorders.

REFERENCE COUNT: 126 THERE ARE 126 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:184289 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:57612
TITLE: Role of serotonin2C receptors in the control of brain dopaminergic function
AUTHOR(S): Di Matteo, Vincenzo; Cacchio, Marisa; Di Giulio, Camillo; Esposito, Ennio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Consorzio "Mario Negri" Sud, Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri", Santa Maria Imbaro, Chieti, 66030, Italy
SOURCE: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior (2002), 71(4), 727-734
CODEN: PBBHAU; ISSN: 0091-3057
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. There is substantial evidence that the functional status of mesocorticolimbic dopaminergic (DA) system originating in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) is under a phasic and tonic inhibitory control by the serotonergic system, which acts by stimulating serotonin2C (5-HT2C) receptor subtypes. This assertion is based upon a number of electrophysiol. and biochem. data showing that 5-HT2C receptor agonists decrease, while 5-HT2C receptor antagonists enhance mesocorticolimbic DA function. On the other hand, it does not seem that 5-HT2C receptors play a relevant role in the control of

nigrostriatal DA system originating in the substantia nigra pars compacta (SNc). The authors of this article review the most relevant data regarding the role of 5-HT2C receptors in the control of brain DA function and underline the importance of this subject in the search of new therapies for neuropsychiatric disorders such as depression, schizophrenia, drug addiction, and Parkinson's disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:314710 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:71341
TITLE: Role of 5-HT2C receptors in the control of central dopamine function
AUTHOR(S): Di Matteo, V.; De Blasi, A.; Di Giulio, C.; Esposito, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Consorzio Mario Negri Sud, Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri, Chieti, Santa Maria Imbaro, 66030, Italy
SOURCE: Trends in Pharmacological Sciences (2001), 22(5), 229-232
CODEN: TPHSDY; ISSN: 0165-6147
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 34 refs. Substantial evidence suggests that the functional status of the mesocorticolimbic dopamine (DA) system originating in the ventral tegmental area is under a phasic and tonic inhibitory control by the 5-HT system that acts by stimulating 5-HT2C receptor subtypes. Indeed, electrophysiol. and biochem. data demonstrate that 5-HT2C receptor agonists decrease, whereas 5-HT2C receptor antagonists enhance, mesocorticolimbic DA function. However, 5-HT2C receptors do not appear to play a relevant role in the control of the nigrostriatal DA system originating in the substantia nigra pars compacta. In this article, the role of 5-HT2C receptors in the control of brain DA function will be reviewed, and the search for new therapies for neuropsychiatric disorders, such as depression, schizophrenia and drug addiction, based on these findings will be discussed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:547622 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:300648
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:61269a,61272a
TITLE: Serotonin-2A receptor function in affective disorders
AUTHOR(S): Kusumi, Ichiro; Koyama, Tsukasa
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, Hokkaido University School of Medicine, Sapporo, 060, Japan
SOURCE: Signal Transduction in Affective Disorders, [Papers from the Symposium on Affective Disorders and Neuronal Signal Transduction and from the 11th Sapporo Neuroscience Meeting], Sapporo, May 23 and Mar. 1,

1996 (1998), Meeting Date 1996, 21-34.
Editor(s): Ozawa, Hiroki; Saito, Toshikazu; Takahata, Naohiko. Springer: Tokyo, Japan.
CODEN: 66NWAB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review, with 46 refs., discussing serotonin 5-HT2A receptors, 5-HT2B receptors and 5-HT2C receptors dysfunction as an important etiol. of affective disorders.
REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:515570 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:211136
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:42695a,42698a
TITLE: SSRI-induced extrapyramidal side-effects and akathisia. Implications for treatment
AUTHOR(S): Lane, Roger M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, 10017, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Psychopharmacology (London) (1998), 12(2), 192-214
CODEN: JOPSEQ; ISSN: 0269-8811
PUBLISHER: SAGE Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review is given with many refs. The selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) may occasionally induce extrapyramidal side-effects (EPS) and/or akathisia. This may be a consequence of serotonergically-mediated inhibition of the dopaminergic system. Manifestations of these effects in patients may depend on predisposing factors such as the presence of psychomotor disturbance, a previous history of drug-induced akathisia and/or EPS, concurrent antidopaminergic and/or serotonergic therapy, recent monoamine oxidase inhibitor discontinuation, comorbid Parkinson's disease and possibly deficient cytochrome P 450 (CYP) isoenzyme status. There is increasing awareness that there may be a distinct form of melancholic or endogenous depression with neurobiol. underpinnings similar to those of disorders of the basal ganglia such as Parkinson's disease. It is not surprising that some individuals with depressive disorders appear to be susceptible to developing drug-induced EPS and/or akathisia. The propensity for the SSRIs to induce these effects in individual patients may vary within the drug class depending, for example, on their selectivity for serotonin relative to other monoamines, affinity for the 5-HT2C receptor, pharmacokinetic drug interaction potential with concomitantly administered neuroleptics and potential for accumulation due to a long half-life. The relative risk of EPS and akathisia associated with SSRIs have yet to be clearly established. The potential risks may be reduced by avoiding rapid and unnecessary dose titration Early recognition and appropriate management of EPS and/or akathisia is required to prevent the impact of these effects on patient compliance and subjective well-being. It is important that the rare occurrence of EPS in patients receiving SSRIs does not preclude their use in Parkinson's disease where their potentially significant role requires more systematic evaluation.
REFERENCE COUNT: 255 THERE ARE 255 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

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L11 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:271137 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:12199
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:2495a,2498a
TITLE: Antidepressant patents: 1995-1997
AUTHOR(S): Kerrigan, Frank
CORPORATE SOURCE: R&D Dep., Knoll Pharmaceutical Co., Nottingham, NG1 1GF, UK
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents (1998), 8(4), 439-460
CODEN: EOTPEG; ISSN: 1354-3776
PUBLISHER: Ashley Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB While considerable advances were made in the treatment of depression, particularly with the advent of the selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs), current drug treatments are unsatisfactory for several reasons. In particular, they fail to treat .apprx.30% of patients, and they are slow in onset, requiring 3-8 wk for efficacy. Consequently, the search for new antidepressants is now focussed on providing solns. to these problems. This review, with 62 refs., surveys the antidepressant patent literature for the years 1995-1997 in the context of these issues. Progress was made, particularly with combinations of SSRIs and 5-HT autoreceptor ligands. Initially this was achieved by combining individual drugs with single modes of action, but single compds. with multiple activities also were patented. There also was extensive patent activity suggesting that agonists at postsynaptic 5-HT1A and 5-HT2C receptors and antagonists at presynaptic 5-HT1B autoreceptors possess antidepressant potential. While the major focus of research was the enhancement of serotonergic neurotransmission, attention is now turning to other mechanisms of action. In particular, growing interest in the role of corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) in stress-related disorders, and recent clin. trials with the substance P agonist, MK-869, was a rapid expansion in patent activity around CRF and tachykinin receptor antagonists for the treatment of depression.
REFERENCE COUNT: 78 THERE ARE 78 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:18:21 ON 10 OCT 2008)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:19:36 ON 10 OCT 2008
L1 1265 S 5-HT2C () RECEPTOR
L2 1269 S L1 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C () RECEPTOR?
L3 1269 S L2 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C () RECEPTOR?
L4 1335 S L3 OR SEROTONIN 2C () RECEPTOR?
L5 183 S L4 AND ANXIETY
L6 18 S L5 AND REVIEW/DT
L7 8 S L6 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002
L8 182 S L4 AND DEPRESSION?
L9 38 S L8 AND REVIEW/DT

Updated Search

10501317

L10 12 S L9 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002
L11 7 S L10 NOT L7

Updated Search